## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Interview with the Grand Vizier of Afghanistan.

CENTRAL ASIATIC POLITICS.

The Advice of Russia Desired as to Whether the Afghans Shall Declare for Peace or War.

AFGHAN HOPES AND PLANS.

Loss of a Spanish Steamer Off the Irish Coast.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS THE GRAND VIZIER-WAITING FOR RUSSIA TO DE-CIDE PEACE OR WAR-YAKOOB KHAN NEGOTI-ATING WITH ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

TASHKEND, Turkestan, Feb. 28, 1879. I have just succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Grand Vizier of the Ameer, the chief of the Afghan Embassy, this evening. The task was a very difficult one, as it was necessary to employ no less than three interpreters in order to bring about a mutual understanding. Nevertheless, I can give the assurance that the Grand Vizier's replies to my questions are rendered in an accurate manner. My first question to the Granu Vizier was respecting the mission of the ambassadors:--

THE MISSION OF THE EMBASSY.

CORRESPONDENT-Can you say what are the intentions or instructions of your Embassy?

GRAND VIZIER-We have come here in order to solicit the advice of Russia in our present difficulties with England, and the Ameer intends to follow the Czar's advice

CORRESPONDENT-But it is probable that the Ameer is dead, and if so you are without the power to act.

GRAND VIZIER-Yakoob Khan will, in case of the Ameer's death, be the successor to the Afghan throne, and he is perfectly acquainted with the object of our mission, and out of respect to the memory of his father he will adhere to the engagements that we may contract with the government

BUSSIA'S ADVICE WANTED.

CORRESPONDENT-But what do you propose to do in case Russia should advise the Ameer to make peace with the English at any price?

GRAND VIZIER-Then, of course, we shall

CORRESPONDENT-And suppose that Russia should refuse to interfere in the mattershould refuse to give you advice as to the

course the Ameer should take in the future? GRAND VIZIER-Then we shall continue · the war.

Consessondent-Do you think that the English forces will be able to hold the positions they have occupied?

GRAND VIZIER-No. They will be obliged to evacuate them. A forced occupation is not possible in territories purchased but not conquered. And this is especially true in regard to Afghanistan, where all the advances made by the English up to the present time have been made possible only by means of the bribes which they have given to the mountaineers. The latter will turn and attack the invaders at the first signal from Yakoob Khan-that is, when they feel sure of being supported.

A!GHAN HOPES OF FINAL SUCCESS.

CORRESPONDENT-But may not the English, by means of the money at their command, succeed in occupying the whole of Afghanistan, just as they have succeeded in

GRAND VIZISH-No. By such means the English will not be able to conquer and permanently occupy the land, for the more territory the English occupy the more will the Afghans concentrate while falling back; and the further the English advance from their base of operations in India the more difficulties they will find in keeping open and guarding their lines of communication. When a favorable opportunity arrives we shall begin war in earnest.

CORNESPONDENT-And do you expect to be

GRAND VIZIER-We certainly do, but it will take time.

YAROOB KHAN DESIROUS OF OPENING NEGOTIA-

TIONS WITH ENGLAND. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 2, 1879. A telegram from Calcutta says that the Viceroy of India has received a letter from Yakoob Khan, Uated the 20th of February, making overtures for a renewal of friendly

A despatch from Calcutta to the Times states that Yakoob Khan will be referred to the Viceroy's proclamation. which stated that the war was waged only against the Ameer, and he be told that future relations will depend wholly on himself. It is prob-

able that the Viceroy will not insist on the army entering Cabal if negotiations proceed smoothly. Generals Browne and Roberts report that the troops are ready to advance if necessary. The Times' correspondent at Lahore sends the following:-"There is some talk here of a coming war with the Afridis, but the best judges think it would not be worth the expense or risk."

LOSS OF A SPANISH STEAMER.

THE SPANISH STEAMER GUILLERMO RUN DOWN-ALL HANDS BELIEVED TO BE SAVED-REPORT OF ANOTHER COLLISION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, March 2, 1879.

The Spanish steamer Guillermo, Captain Luzzurraga, bound from Baltimore, February 17, for Liverpool, sank yesterday morning four miles south of the Skerries, south coast of Ireland, after a collision with the British steamer Istrian, believed to be en route from Liverpool to Boston. The steamer caught fire before she sank, The Istrian received considerable damage, and proceeded in tow for Beauman's Bay. Captain Luzzurraga and thirty-one men of the Guillermo were brought to Liverpool by the Irish steamer Lord Athlumm, bound from Drogheda. The captain and several of the crew were injured, and a number are missing, though it is said that six of the crew of the Guillermo were picked up by the steamer Magnet, bound for Dublin. The Lord Athlumm was also in collision with the Istrian and had her bul-warks damaged. The Guillerme was an iron steamer of 1,793 tons, built in 1872, and was owned by J. Serra & Font, of Bilbac. She had for some time been engaged in grain transportation and was bound for Liverpool with a cargo of wheat and corn at the time of the disaster. ]

FRENCH POLITICS.

M. CLEMENCEAU SAID TO SUCCEED GAMBETTA AS LEADER OF THE LEFT.THE FRENCH CAR-

IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

LONDON, March 3, 1879. A Paris despatch to the Standard says :- "M. Clem enceau, who moved the adjournment of the debat on the Marcère interpellation, has evidently suc ceded M. Gambetta us leader of the left. It is re ported that the Cabinet, at its meeting on Sunday, cided to demand a collective vote of confiden The Bonapartists have determined to support the radicals. It is expected that the government will

Minister de Marcère expressed the desire that the interpellation in regard to police malpractice be disimmediately. An article in La France signed by M. Girardin, discussing the vote by which the Chamber fixed the debate for Monday, says the Cabinet has lived its time: has lost all power over the majority, and the situation imperatively requires the formation of a Cabinet presided over by a leader of the majority. It also says the present Ministry has but a short time to live and that the radicals will speedily succeed to power.

CABLE NOTES.

TBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] LONDON, March 3, 1879. The debate in the German Reichstag on the Parlis

mentary Discipline bill will commence to-morrow. A despatch from Paris to the Times says M. Regnauit has declined the Prefecture of Police. A Times despatch from Lahore says the gloomiest secounts have been received there of the suffering

from famine in Cashmere.
William Howitt, the distinguished author and member of the Society of Friends, is seriously ill at Rome. He is now in his eighty-fifth year.

The Standard's correspondent at Tirnova men a sensational rumor that France has been making overtures for a protectorate over Eastern Roumelia The Times' despatch from Pesth says the idea of supplementary conference to settle the points men-

A despatch to the Daily News from Baku, a Russian port on the Caspian, reports that General Lazaroff is expected there with 20,000 reinforcements for General

A despatch from Rome says that Cardinal Nina is about to send a fresh memorandum to Prince Bis-marck touching more explicitly upon points the im-mediate solution of which the Vatican deems neces-

The home reflers at their meeting on Saturday ontrary to expectation, did not touch on the sub ject of electing any one as substitute for Mr. Bu the head of the party during his absence or indis

compromise relative to the financial policy, instead of a dissolution of the Reichstag, is now talked of. The debate on the Parliamentary Discipline bill may settle the question.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that France and England will ask the Knedive to retire Nubar Pacha not permanently, but until the new system of administration is thoroughly tested. It is thought the Khedive will not hesitate to comply.

The London Observer understands that England and France consider they are not authorized to dietate to the Khediye relative to the reinstalment of Nubar Pachs, though they have a perfect right to insist upon the Khedive's adhering to his engagements in regard to the appointment of responsible ministers. Both Powers are determined to support Mr. Wilson and M. de Ulienieres, and will not sanction any arrange ment for the composition of an Egyptian Ministry,

General Mellikoff telegraphs to St. Petersburg that Astrachan still continues free from the plague. The president of the German Imperial Chancellery, vor Hoffmann, replying to an interpellation in the Reich stag, says that the government, despite an official Russian statement, of the correctness of which they are unable to judge, would not take for at St. Petersburg was not a case of plague. They would not relax their precautions, but would resume negotiations for the establishment of au international plague commission. The Berlin Sanitary Committee are discussing the proposals of ment of quarantine in German harbors, which will affect eighteen ports on the North Sea and thirty on

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.

PROPESSOR COGGIA, OF MARSEILLES, ANNOUNCES THE RESULT OF HIS SUCCESSFUL SEARCH.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1879. The following cable despatch, announcing the dis covery of a new planet, has been received by Mr. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian In-

Pants, March 1, 1879.
Pianet discovered by Coggia, at Marseilles. Right
ascension, 11h. 29m.; declination, 5 deg. 2 mm.
north; diarnal motion, minus sixty seconds in right
ascension and plus six minutes in declination;
tweltth magnitude.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 2, 1879. A bill has been passed by the New Foundland Legislature and assented to by the Governor providing that sailing vessels shall be free to leave port for the man shall go and shall be bound not to take seal until the 12th. The taking of immature or cat seals is phinited, and all seals weighing less than twenty-eight gounds come under this prohibiA TOWN IN FLAMES.

THE GREATES PART OF THE TOWN OF RENO, NEVADA, DESTROYED BY FIRE-LOSS, CNE MILLION LOLLARS.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1879. A despatch from Reno, Nev., announces that at about a quarter before six o'clock this marning a fire broke out in some wooden buildings at the west end of the business streets, back of the Masonic Block. A strong gale was blowing from the west, and before water could The flames leaned from house to house and bleck to block with the rapidity of lightning, and the panie stricken people leaped from their beds, seized handfuls of their most valuable property and escaped, leaving all else to the devouring flames. The firemen were helpless, as the strength of the gale and intensity of the heat rendered close approach to the flames impossible. In three hours wbole business portion of the town was in shes, with the exception of the Masonic Building, with Hagerman & Schooling's grocery store its first floor and John Larcomb's. Among the buildings destroyed are the freight depots, Bender's bank, the Post Office, Shoemaker's drug store, the Pollard, International and Arcade hotels, the depot, Davidson's and Frederick's jewelry stores, Penninger & Osburn's drug store, both telegraph offices, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, the railroad and baggage rooms, Wilson's stable, the Academy of Music, Barnett's, Prescott's and Grey & Isaacs' dry goods stores; Abraham's and Nathan's clothing stores, and Manning and Ducks' Farmers' Co-operative Association

lightning train, were also destroyed. The condition of the track made it necessary to transfer passengers to the Virginia and Truckee train across the river for Virginia City.

The loss, as nearly as can be calculated at present s about \$1,000,000, and the insurance only about \$150,000. Only five lives are known to have been ost-those of Mrs. John Beck, John Riley and three tramps. A number of persons were injured, but at this writing it is impossible The gale blowing was the flercest known for many day, and it carried blazing pieces of timber miles away and several farm houses two miles down the meadows were burned by this means. After working until exhausted the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines. Already several persons are having lumber hauled on their still smoking Homes are in great demand and the citi zens are throwing open their doors to the home-less and are doing all they can to relieve the dis-

The buildings on Plaza street, including the Academy of Music, are all destroyed, and the fire only ceased its ravages when there was nothing left for testruction. Even the residences of W. H. Getchell and W. H. Treadway and others were not far enough away to be saved. The Central Pacific Yard Engine No. 48 fought the fire bravely until her cab caught fire, when the engineer had to abandon her to her ate. A water train arrived from Truckee, but it was too late to do any good. Reno is now a suburb without a town, and great fear is entertained as to ts ability to survive the shock.

FIRE PANIC IN COLUMBUS, OHIO. GREAT ALARM AMONG THE CITIZENS—SUSPICIOUS

PERSONS ARRESTED-A COMPANY ORGANIZED FOR PROTECTION AND THE MILITIA ORDERED IN READINESS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 2, 1879.

The excitement over incendiary fires last night was in excess of anything which has occurred here since the labor troubles two years ago. Shortly after mid night the impression became general that precon certed efforts had been made to burn the city, and this was increased by the arrest of four strangers who were found acting suspiciously in the neighbor kood of where several fires occurred. CITIZENS OBGANIZING.

section organized themselves into a company and patrolled the neighborhood until morning. Nearly every house in some sections was illuminated all night as brightly as at an early hour in the evening, and in many instances families did not go to bed during the night, but stood guard over their valuables, which were packed together for speedy removal. Revolvers and modern and ancient oting irons were made ready for use all over the city, and a general Teeling of disquietude prevailed until daylight.

at its height, the State Adjutant General issued an order directing the militia to be ready for duty at a moment's warning. It may be that the men under arrest may not be the guilty parties, but it is significant that no new fires occurred after their arrest. INSURANCE.

The insurance on Moneypenny's warehouse, burned last night, aggregates \$31,000, divided as follows: -Franklin of Columbus, \$20,000; Western Assurance of Toronto, \$3,000; Rochester, \$2,000; Merchant and Mechanics', of Richmond, \$4,000 and Newark, of Newark, \$2,000.

RHODE ISLAND SUNDAY LAW. ENFORCEMENT OF A LONG TIME OBSOLETE

STATUTE-INCONVENIENCE AND DISGUST OF THE INHABITANTS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NEWPORT, March 2, 1879.

The State law in relation to Sunday trading was enforced here to-day for the first time in years. Heretofore those who desired were allowed to keep their places of business open until nine o'clock on Sunday morning, to the indignation of the Puritanic portion of the community. In the recent revision of the city ordinances a clause was inserted which was intended to remedy the evil, but before they were adopted it was ascertained that the State law covered the Sunday business, and that for nearly generation said law had been violated, against the peace and dignity of the State.

Inhabitants were accordingly notified, and, as stated above, it was enforced to-day for the first time, o the disgust of those who always have occasion to purchase provisions, newspapers, &c., on the Sab-bath. The newsdealers are allowed, however, to deliver the New York evening papers and the busines men orders which they may receive over night, but open. Many of the barrooms were open, however the ingress being through rear entrances.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

LOSS OF THE BARK YSUSGUIZA-THE CAPTAIN AND CREW TAKE TO THE BOATS-ARRIVAL OF ONE BOAT'S \*CREW AT HORSESHOE-PATE OF

THE OTHER UNKNOWN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Horsesnor, N. J., March 2, 1879. Captain Clark, of the British bark Ysusguiza, of Ar proth, reports that he sailed from Baltimore on Fetruary 13, and cleared the Capes on the 15th, for Newry, with a cargo of corn; that he had northerly and easterly winds to the 20th, when the vessel was struck by a severe hurricane from west-southwest in which the ship was hove on her beam ends, shifting the cargo and staving the deck through, which caused the vessel to partly fill with water. He was obliged to cut away the foremast to right her. He then manned the pumps, which were kept constantly going until the 22d, when they became choked, and, finding it impossible to save the vessel and the men being nearly exhausted by constant pumping for forty-eight hours, he concluded to abanden her. He then got the boats out, the cap tain and six men in one and the first officer and four

tain and six men in one and the first officer and four men in the other, the bark meantime settling fast when they left her, on the 25th.

In latitude 34 41, long rude 66 50, one of the boats were observed by the Italian bark Armonia, Captain Ferro, from Southampton for New York, who kindly took the officer, and crew op board nis vessel, after being three days in the boat, and brought them to this port. The fate of the other beat is unknown, they having become separated during the night.

THE LYNN HORROR

The Detectives Still Working Up the Case.

A WELL BASED THEORY.

The Trunk That Was Removed by the Tramp.

IDENTIFYING THE BODY.

Probable Unearthing of the Mystery · Within a Few Days.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] LYNN, Mass., March 2, 1879.

All day long crowds of anxious and curious people in and out of the City Marshal's office trying get a look at the fast decomposing body of the victim of the Saugus River tragedy. Worshippers in the churches thought over the terrible deed of brutality as they listened to the sermons. Families ujoying the quiet of the Sabbath at home, read the details of the past two days' investigations, and failures; parents who were blessed with grown up daughters and saw them safe and sound, felt a thrill of satisfaction, and could afford to pity the poor people whose daughter or sister lay still and old in the slumber of death, unknown and unburied. NUMEROUS CLEWS.

The detectives, exhausted by the fruitless search, ested from their labors for a time, but went to work again, and every thread that could be picked up was persistently followed by them. It was learned early this morning that a physician in Boston had been re quested, about ten days ago, to perform an abortion on a Nova Scotia woman by a man who said that a travelling agent in New York had got her into trouble. The doctor declined to do the job, and he said he could discover the man who made the request. This clew was soon put in the hands of competent Boston officers, who started to work it up promptly. A DETECTIVE'S THEORY.

Detective Pinkham, who has the largest share of fidence awarded the men on the case, however, is not inclined to believe that the murder was committed in Boston or Salem. He holds that it was lone within a radius of ten miles from Lynn or San one. He says that the girl lost her life by the bungling of some unprofessional operators, and that the cloth ound in the trunk are no just criterion by which to form an opinion of the victim's standing in the community in which she may have lived. The "Dolly Varden" oilcloth, part of an old dress, &c., found in the trunk were, he claims, put there for the purpose of misleading those who might seek to prove her identity, and to give the impression that they were the belongings of the victim. THE ACT COMMITTED AT LYNN.

The act of abortion was not alone, he says, the work of unscrupulous novices in the business, but there are several reasons for believing that it ocenered in some place not very remote from the woman's abode, and near the spot where the body was found. That the miscreants should have taken the risk of driving over the long road between Boston any moment by the officers of the towns and cities through which they passed, seems very improbable to him, and the additional circumstance that several rivers where the body might have easily been dumped in would have had to be crossed helps to dumped in would have had to be crossed helps to sustain this theory. Furthermore, the theory that the body was driven from Salem, whence not a few suppose it was taken, also seems improbable from the fact that in this case, too, a deep stream (Forest River) has to be crossed and that, inasmuch as it is within tidewater limits and is open to the sea, no better chance for the disposal of a body could have been found. There are many other things mintaing against the idea that the body was brought any considerable distance, and the detective feels sure that the particulars of the crime, the name of the victim, &c., will eventually be ascertained in the near neighborhood of this city.

A SUBSTANTIAL CLEW.

To strengthen further this theory as to location a very substantial clew has been found, and although the officers are extremely reticent on the subject, it has leaked out that a young girl named dibbons, who lived in Saugus, near the Cliftondale lines is missing. A man named Churchill, who resides in Cliftondale, and was at one time City Marshal of Lynn, has been clossed with the detectives for twelve hours. The City Marshal refused to give any of the points that might be material, but he hinted that a point had been discovered that would bear investigation.

bear investigation.

A bottle of porter, put up by Byas in London and an exact fac-simile of those found in the trunk, had been found in a house in the village, but he refused to state what house. Beyond this nothing could be learned, but the detectives have gone to work vigorously on the clew.

been found in a house in the village, but he refused to state what house. Beyond this nothing could be learned, but the detectives have gone to work vigorously on the clew.

WHO IS SHE?

A man who thought he identified the body lying in the casket as that of the dibbons woman has been detained. Soon after these developments a woman and her daughter visited the City Hall and almost positively identified the remains as those of Sarah McConnologue, who formerly resided in Woburn and later in Boston. They said she lett Woburn for Lynn in company with a music teacher and has not been heard of lately. She was twenty-five years of age and answered the general description very acentalely. Another batch of detectives left at once to work up this theory, and all hands have plenty to do until morning. There is a growing belief that the thing is getting narrowed down and that before twenty-four hours a positive step will be taken. Meanwhile the excitement is on the increase.

Was IT HE TEUNS?

A stout, rather rough looking man gave a story to keme of the effects in Boston something like the following:—He said that a week age last Thursday, while standing on a street at the North End, a good looking young woman came up to him and asked him if he would carry a couple of trunks for her. He agreed to do so for twenty-five cents, and at once proceeded to a house of ill-tame. He says, after going up three dights, a trunk answering somewhat the description of that in which the body was found was pointed to him as one to be removed. With the aid of several girls in the house he got the trunk on his back, and on starting down stairs found it extraordinarily heavy. It seemed to weigh tully one hundred and fifty pounds. After reaching the lower entry he refused to carry if further on account of its weight unless another man was procursed to help him. The woman who had hired him asked him to be very careful in handling it and acted rather nervously, keeping close to him while he was removing it from the building. Another man he says w

FATAL ASSAULT.

This morning John Baptiste Mazzanta, an Italian, fellow countryman named Antonio Riggio. Maza fellow countryman named and he will probably die.
The assault occurred on the steps of a barber shop in Kains' court, and is supposed to have been incited by a tantalizing remark from Mazzanta. The men had maintained unicable relations previous to this

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2, 1879. M. H. Tryon & Son, merchant tailors, made a gen-eral assignment for the benefit of their creditors to eral assignment to.

Isaac C. Tryon yesterday.

Isaac C. Tryon yesterday.

They retuse a state.

They retuse a state. perded. Liabilities moderate. They refuse a statement. Their failure also involves the firm of J. B. Epos & Co., millers, of Waterford, N. Y.

DISTRESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIPAX, N. S., March 2, 1879. The condition of the inhabitants of Burin, N. F., and vicinity is most deplorable. The disastrously meagre returns of the cod fishery for the past four years are telling on the poor people of this section with total effect. THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

FEELING IN CALIFORNIA OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2, 1879. Owing to the fact that for the last two or three days the community had been led to expect a veto of the bill to restrain immigration, and that anxiety on the subject had to some extent worn itself out, the actual receipt of the news of the veto failed to create any excitement in this city. It cannot, however, be argued from this that a uni versal feeling of deep \*regret and indignation does not exist throughout the State and Pacific coast. All day despatches have been pouring inte the office of the Associated Press giving voice to the sentiments of the press and people on the action of the President, and thus far there are but three excep tions to the perfect unanimity which has prevailed

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS The city journals, of course, all treat the subject editorially this morning. The Call, after briefly reviewing the points of the veto message, says:-

in these expressions, the only difference being in de-

viewing the points of the veto message, says:—

There is no intimation that negotiations are pending to accomplish the purpose aimed at by the bill objected to. On the contrary, he seems to regard the nation as pledged to permit the immigration of free Chinese with only such degree of restriction as may limit the influx of Chinese to the capacity of the country to absorb them. This message does not indicate any comprehensive conception of the part of the executive of the, question as it affects this coast. The argument of the message is not of a character to mitigate in any degree the disappointment of the people of this coast will feel at the failure of a bill on which so many hopes had been bufft.

The Alla says:—"We tail to find any satisfactory reason in the message for withholding his approval, except the inference that, it being

many hopes had been built.

The Alla says:—"We tail to find any satisfactory reason in the message for withholding his approval, except the inference that, it being a treaty, therefore, it must stand until new negotiations can be inaugurated for a revision of it. That is to say, we are bound and cannot free ourselves except by permission of the Emperor of China. It is a pity that the President could not have realized that the people of the Pacific coast believe they are threatened with a great evil. They are suffering from a great evil and realizing the great strait of the people who have petitioned for his intercession, have exercised his prerogative to allow the bill to become law, but it required more courage than is possessed by the President to listen to the voice of the people in the section most directly interested, and he has chosen an easier course to follow, in deference to the clamor of those who are nearer to him, but who are in nowise affected by the evil to be relieved by the bill."

THE REFAKER RURNERS

EXCITEMENT, IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION-PATHER O'RIELLY DENOUNCES THE M'NULTY GANG FROM THE PULPIT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SHENANDOAH, Pa., March 2, 1879. Schuyikill county is a region of continual excite ment. The Knights of Labor now occupy wide spread attention. On Thursday last they engaged a lawyer to petition Judge Persh Franklin B. Gowen to prove the existence of the McNulty gang, a crowd of coal-breaker burners whom many people believe exist only in his imagina flon. His Honor advised the District Attorney to comply with the request, and it is believed he subpana Mr. Gowen to appear before the Grand Jury as soon as possible. Last evening Captain Linden superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency of Philadelphia arrived here, and his presence of considerable excitement. It was said that, at the nstance of Mr. Gowen, he was here hunting up evi-

considerable excitement. It was said that, at the instance of Mr. Gowon, he was here hunting up evidence that would substantiate the existence of Mr. McNulty and his gang.

DENOUNCED FROM THE PLLFIT.

This morning Rev. Father O'Rielly, the Catholic priest, astonished his congregation by delivering a terrible tirade against the Knights of Labor. He said they would be held responsible for all crimes committed by the breaker burners. He called "Muff" Lawlor a sacrilegious scoundrel, and advised his congregation to "drum M. C. Leary," a prominent knight, out of town," and in addition "tie a tin can to his cost tail." He then went on to say that Mack, Morgan, Maguire and McNulty, of McNulty's gang, were real characters, and that they lived in this neighborhood. McNulty himself was a shocmaker and bearded at the United States Hotel, but has since left the neighborhood. He then requested the male portion of his congregation to meet him in the church this evening, as he intended reading off the names of the Knights of Labor.

NEXTECTATION. OF A SENSATION.

Accordingly several thousand men proceeded to the sanctuary at seven o'clock this evening, when Father O'Rielly stated that the names in question were handed him by Pinkerton's Detective Agency. He then begged his congregation to promise him that they would withdraw from the organization never to rejoin it. A large number did as requested. He then defied the knights and thanked the faithful for their kindness. This action will tend toward the dissolution of the Knights of Labor as an organization. About one-half of the men who signed the petition to the court, with the object of embarrassing Mr. Gowen by compelling him to appear before the Grand Jury and prove the whereabouts of the hreaker burners, are in a dilemma, and now request that their signatures be stricken from the occument. Father O'Rielly be-

dilemma, and now request that their signatures differma, and now request that their signatures be stricken from the document. Father O'Rielly be-lieves in the existence of the McNulty gang, and so do the majority of the citizens of this county, but whether Mr. Gowen will be compelled to show them up in court or not remains an open question.

VIRGINIA'S INDEBTEDNESS

RICHMOND, March 1, 1879. twelve o'clock to-day. The filibustering tactics resulted in staving off final section on the State Debt bill. The pending question during last night's discussion was an amendment providing for the submission of the proposed bill to a vote of the people for ratification before it became a law. It was rejected early this morning, and was the only amend ment disposed of, although several were introduced by the obstructionists. The friends of the bill were powerless to present to a final vote, as the previous question could only be ordered by a two-thirds vote, which they could not command. Under those circumstances, it heing apparent that it would be impossible to break down the opposition in time to result in any good the debt-paying party gave up the fight and vote for adjournment. The bill is thus killed for the present session, and the chances of its finally becoming a law depend entirely upon the Governor's calling an extra session. It is generally believed that he will do so, but that he will probably postpond it for a month or more. jected early this morning, and was the only amend

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, March 3-1 A. M.

Indications. For the Middle States, light snow followed by partly cloudy weather, slight fall followed by rising barometer, slight changes in temperature and north-

asterly winds, becoming variable. For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and and Lower Missouri valleys, slightly warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, with winds shifting to east and south and slowly falling barometer.

followed by clearing, slightly warmer weather, a slight rise followed by slowly falling barometer. northerly to westerly winds, shifting to easterly and contherly during the night

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, rising, followed by falling barometer, light northerly wind becoming variable during the day. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy

weather, possibly light rain in the northern portion;

in the eastern portions, falling, followed by rising

barometer and easterly winds shifting to westerly and northwesterly; in the southern portions, rising barometer and southwest to northwest winds. . For New England, partly cloudy weather, north to rest winds, slight changes in temperature and ba

northerly to easterly winds possibly shifting to southerly during the afternoon, a slight rise in temperature, rising followed by falling barometer. For the Pacific coast regions clear or partly cloudy weather, except in Washington Territory, light rains.

The Lower Mississippi River will fall slowly.

rometer.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

parison with the corresponding date of mary year, as mucated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HenalD Building, No. 218 Brondway:—

| 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 187 Average temperature yeaterday. 46 32
Average temperature for corresponding date last
year. THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

LETTER OF SECRETARY SHERMAN TO OHIO RE-PUBLICANS-PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY DE-FINED-PROTECTION TO VOTERS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.1 COLUMBUS, March 2, 1879,

Secretary Sherman wrote a letter intended to be read at the recent republican consultation here, but it was not received in time for that gather, ng. After expressing his regret at his inability to be present at that meeting Mr. Sherman writes as follows:-

at that meeting Mr. Sherman writes as follows:—

It is not at all probable that at that period of the session of Congress I could leave here, nor is it necessary, as I know that our republican friends in this are now in excuest and united, and can arrange the basis of a canvase far better than those who are away from home. As a preliminary contest to the Presidential campaign in 1850 the cicction in this commentary contest to the Presidential campaign in 1850 the cicction in the commentary contest to the Presidential campaign in 1850 the cicction in the commentary contest to the Presidential campaign in 1850 the cicction in the commentary, which, fortunately, are now so clearly defined that no one can err.

REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES DEPINED.

We want absolute freedom of speech upon all public questions; we want that every voter shall be protected in his right to deposit his ballot at fair and honestly conducted elections. The chief duty of government is to protect him in these rights, without which a republican form of government would be but mockery. We also desire to protect and extend our system of tree schools, as the surest guarantee for the perpetuity of our institutions froe from all distinctions of sect, color or caste.

Fortunately amid great difficulties we have established our currency upon a coin basis and are now rapidly reflucing the interest on the public debt, so that its burden will be but slightly felt in future. On all these questions no one can mistake the position of the republican party, while it is apparent that

that its burden will be but slightly felt in future. On all these questions no one can mistake the position of the republican party, while it is apparent that the only dangers that threaten the freedom of our elections, the maintenance of our schools and the honest discharge of our public obligations comes from the democratic party, which from its composition is necessarily controlled by influences hostile to the principles we advocate.

MINING ACCIDENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2, 1879. A despatch from Pottsville says John Simmon linger and his son Charles were badly burned about the face and arms by an explosion of sulphur this afternoon in the lower Rausch Creek colliery, near Trement. The son inhaled the flames, and is so terribly burned internaly that he cannot live. John Phillips, a miner working at the Cameron colliery, fell head foremost down a breast this after-noon, breaking several ribs and sustaining fatal in-juries about the head.

MORE ABOUT ALASKA.

IPS PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION-ALSO ITS MINERAL RESOURCES.

(From the San Francisco Call. Feb. 21.1 Public attention has lately been turned in a marked legree in the direction of that remote settlement on the shores of the Preific Ocean known as Alaska on account of the exposed situation of its people to the attacks of large bands of natives, who have so overbearing and demonstrative that it is almost the settlers, some violent act will take place by which not only property will be destroyed, but also the lives of men, women and children will be taken in cold blood.

During the period this country was under the government of the Russians they built forts and had nough soldiers to preserve both life and property. The great commercial corporation known as the Rusdan-American Fur Company, from the date of its organization, just previous to the beginning of this organization, just previous to the beginning of this century, till 1862, was the virtual owner of the whole of this vast region, embracing within its borders more than half a million square miles and with a coast line of nearly four thousand miles. With a wise foresight the home government did not interfere with the workings of the company, and the latter, through their Director, who had almost despote powers, took great care to protect whoever might visit that country for the purposes of trade, or who might settle there, by the strong force of military law. As is well known, in the latter part of 1867 the whole country was transferred to this government for a consideration of \$7,20,000, and it was understood and agreed by the two nations that in becoming the purchaser this government promised to protect all residents as well in the future as the Russian government had in the past. For a few years some show of authority was kept up by keeping a military force at Sitka and by the presence in the waters of the coast of men-of-war floating the beloved standard of our nation. But all this has been changed, and for more than two years the settlement has been unprotected. The number of people at present there is about seventy, and among them are some women and children. Owing to a variety of causes the natives have begun to show signs of hostility, and from their overwhelming numbers there can be but one result should they proceed to take any active steps in the manner of commencing to carry out acts of violence. In order to get some idea of the actual state of iry, of its excellent harbors, its thousands or islands and inexhaustible forests of matchless pine, fir and oak. The mines of gold are being developed in many quarters, and from the specimens exhibited, and from the essays shown, they give promise of proving valuable properties. The facilities for working those are unsurpassed. Fuel is very cheap? the cost of developing the mines is little when compared to that in this State or in the Territories, because labor is so plentiful, and the expenses of sending up supplies by steamer is not more than \$13 per ton, while by sailing vessel it can be done for \$5 and the unequalled advantages of landing and shipping afforded by the countless harbors, all combine to make this country a paradise for the miner. Living is reduced almost to a minimum. The waters teem with fish and the woods abound with game, from the grizzly bear to the quali, in the greatest abundance. The supply of rain is abundant, and owing to the influence of the warm current which sets in from Japan, the climate is anything but severe. In fact this whole country is a virgin soil, capable of supporting a large population of thrifty and energetic people, with moderate means, who need but some protection from the general government to induce them to immigrate thither and to develop its undoubted resources.

THE NATURAL RULER OF INDIANS.

[From the Washington Star, Feb. 24.] Dr. McGillicuddy, the new Indian agent at Red Cloud, says he has learned in his experience with the red men that a physician can have more influence with them than anybody else, not excepting Catholic priests. When they have once been placed under a physician's care and have received tangible benefit from it they have great respect for him. He succeeded, while with the Red Cloud Indians, if so far gaining their confidence and overcoming their superstition as to attend their women in several cases of confinement, which they will not allow even their medicinement to the substance of the substa priests. When they have once been placed under a

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Captain J. G. Walker, United States Navy, and T. B. Blackstone, president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. Judge Joseph Potter, of the New York Supreme Court, is at the Park Avenue. Auguste Le Moyne, French Vice Consul at Charleston, S. C., is at the New York. Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Britannic, is at the Westminster. Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas. Captain W. H. Thompson, of England, is at the Fifth Avenue. Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Buck-

A .- IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG TO TRIFLE

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFRIS OR WORM OF NURS: pleasant to take; children like them, but the corms don't; 25c. CHAMOMILE BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS (DR. Chandler's cure dyspepals, hearthurn, dizziness, oppressive breathing, costiveness, sick handachs, pains in back or shoulders, seretulous and symbilitic taints, kidney affections, nervous debility, impurities of the blood, costed tongue and build up broken-down constitutions; 25 cents; all druggists. Principal depot, 210 West 34th st.

IT DOESN'T TAKE GOLD. A QUARTER OF A tollar will buy a bottle of Da. Butl's Coopen Strue. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OF CATTLE READILY Medical Index, sent free on receipt of stamp by BOK-RICHE & TAPELS, Homosopathic Paarmacy, 143 Grand st, New York.

EUROPE.

BATH THE APTENTION OF THE MEDICAL PRO-fession and of sufferers from rhomatism, post, suff joints and cutane our diseases is called to the Bath Mineral Waters, 110 degs. Fabrushoit. For testimonials and infor-mation apply to Mr. YATES, Superintendent of Baths, Bath.